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Elements of Planet 1898 EC.

Epoch Berlin M. T. 1898, Oct. 18.5

$$M = 284^{\circ} 59' 46''.6$$

$$\omega = 175 \quad 59 \quad 19 \quad .2$$

$$\Omega = 292 \quad 17 \quad 43 \quad .3 \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} \omega \\ \Omega \end{matrix}} \right\} 1899.0$$

$$i = 1 \quad 35 \quad 48 \quad .8$$

$$\phi = 6 \quad 17 \quad 1 \quad .8$$

$$\log a = 0.345198$$

$$\mu = 1076''.988$$

$$P = 1203.36 \text{ days.}$$

These elements were computed from one normal place of October 18, (six observations), and single observations of November 3 and November 17, 1898. At the time of discovery the brightness of this planet was estimated at 12.5th magnitude.

MT. HAMILTON, January 16, 1899.

E. F. CODDINGTON.

PROBABLE PROPER MOTION OF HARVARD A. G. 2577.

This star was used as a comparison star in observations of Comet *b* 1898, along with others on the same nights. Discrepancies in the observations led to a direct comparison of this star with others, and subsequently a reobservation of this star with the meridian-circle by Professor TUCKER. The star's R. A. is found to be substantially the same as that of the A. G. catalogue, but its declination is 6'' less. This difference is probably due to a proper motion of 0''.25 per year, although there is an incomplete observation at Bonn, in 1860, which differs considerably in both co-ordinates from such an assumption.

MT. HAMILTON, Dec. 20, 1898.

C. D. PERRINE.

COMET DISCOVERIES OF THE YEAR 1898.

In the number of cometary discoveries the year 1898 has surpassed all previous records. Ten comets in all were found during the year, three being returns of well-known members of the solar system, and the remaining seven unexpected. It is worthy of note also that all ten passed perihelion in little more than eight months—between March 20 and November 23, 1898. The Lick Observatory contributed six to this list of discoveries, three of the unexpected comets having been picked up by Mr. PERRINE, and one by Mr. CODDINGTON—the last named by photography—while the rediscovery of WINNECKE's and